



Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Community Participation

The Weatherford Municipal Utility Board, Administrators, and Water Treatment Professionals will be available for questions regarding water quality issues during the July 27, 2017, Board Meeting. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 12:00 p.m. at City Hall (303 Palo Pinto Street). Please visit our website weatherfordtx.gov, like us on Facebook "Weatherford Water Utilities," follow us on Twitter @wfordwater, or call (817) 598-4275 for more information and/or to confirm meeting date and time.

En Espanol

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al (817) 598-4275 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.



City of Weatherford
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PWS ID #1840005



2016
ANNUAL DRINKING
WATER QUALITY
REPORT

Continuing Our Commitment

This report is a summary of the quality of water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent tests required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). We hope this information helps you to become more knowledgeable about your drinking water. The City of Weatherford Municipal Utility System can assure you that our priority is to supply superior-quality drinking water to our customers.

The Water Purification Plant is responsible for safely treating and delivering an adequate supply of water to our customers. Our water has received a "Superior" rating from TCEQ and exceeds all state and federal standards.

For more information about this report, please contact (817) 598-4275.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The City of Weatherford obtains its water primarily from Lake Weatherford. We also have a secondary source of water – Lake Benbrook. Lake Benbrook's susceptibility is not included in this report. Please call (817) 598-4275 for any questions regarding this assessment.

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

The City of Weatherford is pleased to share this report with you. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2016, and was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan.-Dec. 2016, our system lost an estimated 158,292,853 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (817) 598-4275.

For more information about your water, please visit the Source Water Assessment Viewer at www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview. For further details about sources and source water assessments, please visit <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Water Conservation

The City of Weatherford Water Utilities Department made changes to the Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan. Outdoor watering by automatic sprinkler systems is limited to twice a week, year-round. The Water Utility took this step to reduce the loss and waste of water and to encourage more efficient outdoor water use. Watering systems are also prohibited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. daily.

The following watering schedule applies to all residential and commercial customers:

- Mondays - No Outdoor Watering
- Tuesdays and Fridays - All Local Government and School District Offices
- Wednesdays and Saturdays - Addresses ending in an even number (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)
- Thursdays and Sundays - Addresses ending in an odd number (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)

To learn more about the City of Weatherford 2015 Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan, please visit www.weatherfordtx.gov/waterconservation, like us on Facebook "Weatherford Water Utilities" or contact (817) 598-4275 for questions.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, and Persons with HIV/AIDS and other Immune System Problems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Weatherford is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/ow) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health.



2016 Testing Results

PWS # 1840005

Regulated Substances (Unit)	Year Tested	Amount Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	2016	1.7	1.7-1.7	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics; production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2016	0.064	0.064-0.064	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2016	0.4	0.4-0.4	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2016	74.9	74.9-74.9	200	200	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	0.49	0.49-0.49	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2016	40.2	21.7-53.7	60	NA	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	0.204	0.204-0.204	10	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	2016	1.0	1.0-1.0	50	50	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2016	70	49.6-86.7	80	NA	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
¹ Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2016	6.78	6.78-6.78	NA	TT	N	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorite (ppm)	2016	0.76	0.26-0.76	1	0.8	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest # Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total # Postive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Substances (Unit)	Year Tested	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest of Monthly % of Samples ≤0.3 NTU	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
² Turbidity (NTU)	2016	0.59	99%	TT	NA	N	Soil runoff

Radioactive Contaminants (Unit)	Year Tested	Highest Single Measurement	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2011	1.0	1.0-1.0	5	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Contaminants (Unit)	Year Tested	90th Percentile	# of sites exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	2016	0.13	0	1.3	1.3	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	2016	1.6	0	0	15	N	

Secondary Substances (Unit)	Year Tested	Amount Detected	Range of Levels Detected	SMCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	2016	24	24-24	300	NA	N	Abundant; naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity

Sulfate (ppm)	2016	23.1	23.1-23.1	300	NA	N	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2016	243	243-243	1000	NA	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

Initial Distribution System Evaluation Results (Unit)	Year Tested	Amount Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2008	19.45	17.10-20.80	By-product of water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2008	39.76	36.70-42.40	

³ Unregulated Substances and other Substances (Unit)	Year Tested	Amount Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2016	27.6	27.6-27.6	100	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	2016	1.96	1.96-1.96	100	0	
Chloroform (ppb)	2016	24.9	24.9-24.9	100	70	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2016	18.3	18.3-18.3	100	60	
Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm)	2016	163	163-163	NA	NA	Naturally occurring Calcium and Magnesium
Sodium (ppm)	2016	20.8	20.8-20.8	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; by-products of oil field activity
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2016	133	133-133	NA	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts

1. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA), which are reported elsewhere in this report.

2. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

3. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in this table. For additional information and data, visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html> or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council, bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 25% of bottled water is actually just bottled tap water (40%, according to government estimates).

The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water.

For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Further, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that is packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70% of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about 49 cents. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water.

For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, check out their website at www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/exesum.asp.



Definitions

90th Percentile - 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Avg. - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs are unenforceable guidelines for aesthetic quality of water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

NA - not applicable.

TT - treatment technique.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Parts per billion (ppb) - micrograms per liter (µg/L) or one ounce in 7,800,000 gallons of water.

Parts per million (ppm) - milligrams per liter (mg/L) or one ounce in 7,800 gallons of water.

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Secondary Maximum Contaminants Level

(SMCL) - non-mandatory water quality standards that are not enforced by the EPA. They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.